

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.  
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Volume XXVII. No. 100

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place—ITALIAN OPERA—  
RIGOLINI.  
MILBURN GARDEN, Broadway—THE ENCHANTRESS.  
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—THE HUNCHBACK.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway—THE LADY OF LIONS.  
LAURA KERN'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE MARY CARRIE, OR THE FINEST DAY.  
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—FANTASTIC—HIS LAST—MR. PETERSON'S FETTER.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE, 435 Broadway—ESTACHE RACON—THE FINEST DAY.  
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—CON. KITT—LIVING WARRIOR—THE FINEST DAY.  
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic Hall, 472 Broadway—WHO SINGS THE FINEST DAY.  
MELRODIN CO. HALL, 535 Broadway—THE FINEST DAY.  
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway—SONGS—DANCES—BURLINGAME, & CO.  
GAITEY'S CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, BALLETS, Pantomimes, FANCY, & CO.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 64 Broadway—JALOUSY—DANCE—RAILROAD—COLLEGE—JOLLY MILLERS.  
CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 43 Bowery—BURLINGAME, & CO.—DANCE—RAILROAD—COLLEGE—JOLLY MILLERS.  
PARISIAN GARDEN OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.  
NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway—BURLINGAME, & CO.—DANCE—RAILROAD—COLLEGE—JOLLY MILLERS.

New York, Monday, April 21, 1862.

## THE SITUATION.

The occupation of the important point on the Rappahannock of Falmouth heights, opposite Fredericksburg, by General Augur, puts that city virtually in possession of our troops. The municipal authorities of Fredericksburg consented to surrender the city upon a guarantee of protection to private property; and a meeting between General Augur and a committee from the City Council was to be held on Saturday. Vast amounts of grain and forage are stored at Fredericksburg.

Everything is reported quiet at Fort Monroe. The Merrimack has made no demonstration yet.

Our correspondence from Yorktown to-day contains many interesting particulars of the progress of our army in that vicinity, including the late affair at Lee's Mills. The diagram which we give in another column illustrates the whole scene of this skirmish.

By the arrival of the transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., yesterday, we learn that four companies of the Connecticut Eighth regiment had a skirmish on the 12th with a force of rebels of one hundred and fifty men that made a sortie from Fort Macon, the rebels driving in our pickets. After a sharp engagement the rebels were driven back to the fort. During the engagement Fort Macon fired seventy shots at the engaging forces. The building of fortifications was still going on, while on our side great preparations were making for bombarding Fort Macon. Intelligence from there up to Saturday, however, reports that the fort is thoroughly cut off, and it being ascertained that the supply of provisions was short, it was thought that no attack on the fort might be necessary, but that we could wait to starve them out.

The city of Apalachicola has been successfully occupied by our troops, thus giving us another important point in Florida. The capture was effected by the gunboats Mercedes and Sagamore, with but little opposition, on the 31st. A few shells dispersed the rebels who were in arms there; and the non-resistant portion of the population were found in an almost starving condition. The blockade had effectually cut off supplies on the seaboard, and their resources from inland were not sufficient to maintain the ordinary comforts of life. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the people should proclaim loyalty to the Union and accept the protection of Commander Stellwagen cheerfully, municipal authorities and all, as minutely described by our special correspondent in another column.

News from General Banks' Department reports that the rebels have left Harrisonburg for Gordonsville, and it was supposed that they were concentrating at Yorktown.

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Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee. The cause of the arrest is that the general tone of the paper is inimical to the government of the United States. In consequence of the arrest, the *Banner* has been suspended. The *Banner* was one of the oldest papers in Tennessee, having been in existence over half a century.

General C. B. Conrad was one of the strong unconditional Union members in the Virginia secession Convention. After that body had finished its work of treason Mr. Conrad returned to his home, in Gilmer county, and was soon after seduced by Governor Letcher, who offered him a brigadier generalship in the rebel army. The last week, and Mr. Conrad fell into the snare. About two weeks since, having become heartily sick of his position, he left the rebel ranks and voluntarily gave himself up to the Union officers, and was sent to Wheeling, where he now is, awaiting an investigation. He thinks that the rebellion is tumbling to pieces very fast.

The body of George W. Johnson, the rebel Governor of Kentucky—so far as the State had an existence in Jeff. Davis' bogus confederacy—arrived in Louisville on the 16th instant, and was taken to his former home in Scott county. Johnson was killed in the battle of Pittsburg.

A. J. Shannon, J. T. Walker, Aaron Springer, R. A. Pillow, John Striblin, Jesse C. Wisdom and George McFerguson, rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, belonging to the Third Tennessee regiment, robbed an old woman who sold cakes and candies in the camp of thirty dollars. They were condemned by Colonel Mulligan to work for a contractor until they had paid back the amount they had stolen, and to wear placards on their backs with the word "thief" inscribed thereon.

A number of secession women in St. Louis have been restricted in their movements, and their limits for locomotion curtailed, by a military order. They have been in the habit of cheering in the streets the rebel prisoners as they passed along, and of late have gone so far as to insult some of our wounded soldiers as they were being conveyed to the hospitals. The women are all in high standing in society.

The press gangs in the Southern States are called "shoulder tappers." When a man in the street is tapped on the shoulder it means that he must repair immediately to the nearest camp.

The buildings in Albany heretofore used as barracks are to be converted into military hospitals. They can be made to accommodate twelve to fifteen hundred persons.

Mrs. Fremont has lined with silk and otherwise renovated the old flag her husband hoisted on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains in 1841.

The Central Park begins to look very fine in its new garments. The sward has become of that rich color so pleasing and refreshing to the sight, and the trees of the genus *salix* have burst their bonds and now stand forth in the vigor of new youth. The other trees are showing palpable signs that they will soon don their summer attire, and each succeeding shower of rain only adds to the beauty of our intermural garden.

A meeting was held in Dr. Spring's church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, last evening, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, with special reference to the circulation of religious literature in the army of the Union. One of the secretaries read a statement showing what the society had done for the army and navy since the commencement of the war. Since the breaking out of hostilities the total number of volumes furnished was 224,790, besides 1,057,200 tracts. To enable them to do this they had made appropriations far exceeding the contributions for that object, and they called upon the benevolent for assistance. A large audience was in attendance, and a handsome collection taken up at the close of the exercises.

The week closed on Saturday on a steady though inactive stock market, prices showing but little variation from those of the Saturday previous. Money was very abundant indeed at 5 per cent. The receipts of the Sub-Treasury in deposits continue very large, on Saturday the total receipts were \$2,261,201. Exchange closed at 112 1/2 A. gold 101 1/2 A. K. The total imports for the week ending on Saturday were \$3,206,000.

The cotton market on Saturday was firm, and about half a cent higher. The sales embraced about 1,500 bales closing at 20 1/2 cts. for middling uplands. A small lot of middling New Orleans sold at 30 cts. Flour was again heavy, and lower for most descriptions, while sales were moderate. Wheat was lower and prices irregular, while sales were limited. Corn was in moderate request, with sales of new yellow at 57 1/2 cts. and Western mixed in store and delivered at 58 cts. 40 cts., with some lots quoted at 59 cts. Corn was moderate. The receipts of the Sub-Treasury in deposits continue very large, on Saturday the total receipts were \$2,261,201. Exchange closed at 112 1/2 A. gold 101 1/2 A. K. The total imports for the week ending on Saturday were \$3,206,000.

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leave behind them an immense amount of flour, beef, pork, bacon, &c., which they had been accumulating for the supply of a great army for a long campaign. The loss of these provisions had to be made up as far as possible to Johnston and Beauregard by the northern counties of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and hence these starvation prices of "blue beef" and of "swine's flesh of the most miserable description" in Macon; for there we are in the dominions of "King Cotton," whose subjects have relied upon him to supply all their wants.

Next, let us look a moment at the condition of things in New Orleans. We are indebted to a distinguished public man in Washington for a copy of the New Orleans *Delta* of April 4, which was taken from a rebel prisoner captured in Tennessee by the Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers, on the 6th inst., and in this paper we find some very remarkable intelligence. We are thus informed, in a series of official proclamations, that they have a board of five Provost Marshals in New Orleans, headed by the well known Pierre Soule, and that they possess the powers of an absolute despotism. They issue a decree, for instance, that after the 2d of April breadstuffs and provisions in the city shall not be sold higher than certain fixed rates; that extra double flour shall not be sold for more than eighteen dollars a barrel; that first class beef by retail shall not exceed twenty cents, nor pork twenty-six cents per pound; that corn meal shall not be sold beyond one dollar and eighty cents per bushel, and that for Liverpool fine salt by retail no higher price shall be asked than seven cents per pound. A pound of cotton in New Orleans for a pound of salt! Is not that enough to make John Bull open his eyes to the profits of a run through "Lincoln's blockade?"

In the same paper there are several columns of military advertisements, in which the name of Major General Lovell figures very conspicuously. His orders are like those of the Emperor of China—positive and peremptory. He thus issues an edict, that "hereafter no exemptions from military duty will be allowed permanently, except in the case of minors or persons physically unable to do service;" another, that owners of tobacco must report their tobacco to the Provost Marshals; and so on through a number of orders, indicating the most rigid military despotism. But New Orleans is further blessed with a "Committee of Public Safety," like Paris during the reign of the Jacobins; and while this committee is calling for "old iron, copper, brass, lead or bells," to be worked up into cannon, shells and bullets, the Provost Marshals expressly prohibit the traffic in gold and silver against "Confederate" shipplasters, and decree that "all traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the government, and will be dealt with summarily." We rather suspect that some shrewd money changers in New Orleans have been offering at the rate of a hundred dollars in "Confederate" paper for ten or fifteen dollars in United States Treasury notes.

In all these specifications it is not apparent that our so-called "Confederate States," and their commercial and financial metropolises, New Orleans, are suffering the pains and penalties of this rebellion to the last extremities of human endurance? With the loss of the border slave States we find the people of the rebellious South reduced to famine prices for their provisions, and that their "Confederate" paper can only be kept in circulation at the point of the bayonet. With the defeat of the rebel armies at Yorktown and Corinth, this military power will be destroyed, and the consequent depreciation of "Confederate" shipplasters will speedily bring about the complete dissolution and dispersion of the rebel armies back to the ranks of the loyal and prosperous people of the Union. Before the lapse of many days, we thus look for a Southern collapse and reaction which will astonish the world.

The militia fine nuisance.—We are glad to perceive that the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer have preferred an indictment against the militia marshal for endeavoring to extort fines for the non-performance of military duty. This will be a great relief to all classes of our citizens, and we hope the indictment will be pressed to trial speedily. This militia fine business has been a good deal of a farce and more of a nuisance for a long time past, and every one will be glad to get rid of it. The militia marshals have been a bore to men of business, who would not consent to repair to the filthy and often disreputable localities which they call courts, to present a defence for non-appearance at parade; and they have been the terror of timid ladies and servant girls, whom they scared with their printed summonses and warrants, in the absence of the male portion of the family. The sooner we are done with them the better.

General Scott's opinion of McClellan.—The enemies of General McClellan must wince under the hearty and honest expression of confidence which the veteran General Scott has just delivered in the skill and loyalty of the young commander of our army at Yorktown. In speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck to his friends at Elizabeth on Saturday, General Scott said:—

There are two men who can be depended upon under all circumstances and in every emergency—I mean General McClellan and General Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with, but McClellan is at the moment at the very work of his heart, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind, and in every emergency he will do the work of a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country.

We do not see how the cowardly abolition assailants of General McClellan are going to get over this, unless they impugn the judgment and experience of General Scott, and begin now to attack the war-worn and honored veteran himself.

The concert saloon bill a law.—The Governor having signed the bill shutting up the concert saloons on Saturday, it became a law, and accordingly the law's vengeance fell upon the saloons of the State capital on that night, and they were all closed up. Now that our moral and virtuous legislators have succeeded so far in protecting public morals from the siren influence of "pretty waiting girls" and ugly singing women, we hope that, before they close their proceedings, they will attend to the gambling bells and mock auction shops, in which quite as much immorality and reascality exists, to say the least of it, as in the concert saloons. Let us not have an imperfect job of it, gentlemen.

The United States ship *Falmouth* and the brig *Ferry* were at Aspinwall on the 4th inst.

The United States ship *Saranac* and *Warren*, her Frigate *Major's* steamer *Tern*, and the French *General* *Comte* were at Aspinwall on the 24 of April.

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How the rebels raise an army.—A statement appeared in our Baltimore correspondence some time ago, that the rebels boasted that they would have an army in the field by the 1st of May amounting to seven hundred and eleven thousand men. It is easy to see, from the message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress on conscription, the mode by which this vast army was to be raised. The rebel chief recommends the passage of an arbitrary law declaring that every person within the Confederate States, between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, subject to military duty, "shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States." This convenient method of creating an army of mushroom growth was, no doubt, adopted. The law was passed, probably, in secret session, and signed in Jeff. Davis' closet, whereupon every male individual between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, throughout the length and breadth of Rebeldom, waked up one fine morning and found himself, to his surprise, a soldier of the grand army of King Jeff.

Thus, by the 1st of May, easily enough, the rebels will have an army of seven hundred and eleven thousand men, but, unfortunately for them, an army without arms or discipline; for even church bells will not supply them with muskets, nor can a statute make soldiers out of undrilled men, like the stroke of an enchanter's wand.

More rebel gunboats.—It is stated in the Memphis papers that the rebels are constructing thirteen large iron-clad gunboats at New Orleans, one of which is intended for service at sea and the rest on the harbors and rivers. The large one, it is said, will carry thirty guns, and present a formidable front to our fleet. In view of these facts, the question arises whether the government should not decide upon the capture of New Orleans at once, and get possession of these ugly customers before they are completed. We could finish them afterwards at our leisure, and they would make a fine accession to the new United States navy which is now in course of construction.

## AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, April 20, 1862.  
An effort will be made to-morrow to pass the Albany and Susquehanna Appropriation bill over the Governor's veto. In the Senate its friends are sanguine of success, but are doubtful in the Assembly.

There is a movement to strangle the bill for the reorganization of the militia by pushing other matters ahead of it in the Senate and by keeping it back until too late for the Assembly to concur in the amendments.

There is likewise a determination to strangle the Public Defence bill by delay.

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## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1862.

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL McDOWELL.  
The design of General McDowell to advance upon Fredericksburg was probably known to more than half a dozen persons in Washington, and they strictly kept the secret. The occupation of the suburbs of that town was the first news concerning it. Our troops are now in full occupation of the city.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.  
The latest advices from Fortress Monroe received at the War Department, state that all is quiet, and there has been no appearance of the Merrimack. It is ascertained, from another source, that Fort Wool and Sewall's Point exchanged shots yesterday afternoon. No harm was done as far as heard from.

Forty of the wounded Vermont soldiers came down on the boat this evening. They are full of heart, and ready for another trial as soon as they recover. Not a groan came from the crowd in all the handling, getting on board, &c.

THE EFFECT IN EUROPE OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMACK.  
A private letter from an intelligent American, recently in Paris, to a friend in this city, contains the following:—The naval battle in Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and the Merrimack, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe. The Emperor Napoleon has been heard to say that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron-clad steamers. This was a sufficiently obvious remark, perhaps, but it comes with particular emphasis from the Emperor of the French, who has iron-clad frigates which could sail directly up to London, if he chose, without encountering any effective resistance, except from the obstructions of a stone blockade thrown into the channel of the Thames.

The British government, of course, would scorn to avail itself of that means of defence.

THE OFFER OF MEDICAL AID FROM PENNSYLVANIA.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1862.  
Colonel J. H. Burrows, Military Agent, Pennsylvania—Sir:—The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., stating that the Governor of Pennsylvania has directed you to say that should additional surgeons and nurses be needed to care and provide for the soldiers of the Union wounded in battle, a number, with hospital stores and such medical comforts as may be necessary, will be forwarded immediately upon the requisition of the Secretary; and to inform you in reply that your letter has been referred to the Surgeon General, with instructions to notify Governor Curtin whenever the volunteer surgeons and nurses, and a gratuitous supply of hospital stores, can be made available for the necessary comfort of the sick and wounded. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War.

In addition to the above similar action has been taken by other States.

MEMORIAL FROM THE NEGROES OF THE DISTRICT IN REGARD TO THEIR EMANCIPATION.  
A memorial to Congress is being numerously signed by colored people in this District, desiring most respectfully to show for themselves, their relatives and friends whom they represent, that they appreciate to the full extent the humane actions which are now inaugurated to give freedom to their race; and they believe that this freedom will result injuriously unless there shall be opened to the colored people a region to which they may migrate—a country which is suited to their organization, and in which they may seek and secure, by their own industry, that mental and physical development which will allow them an honorable position in the families of God's great world. Though colored people are debared from the rights of citizenship, their hearts, they say, none the less cling to the land of their birth. They desire to go to Central America, there to be temporarily protected, so that they may not be wholly excluded from the United States, that they may aid in bringing to us that great commerce of the Pacific, which will still further increase the wealth and power of our country.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE ADMINISTRATION.  
Whatever opinions may be expressed by the opponents of General McClellan, it is a fact that the government has the fullest confidence in him. The President, who has manifested an extraordinary appreciation of military plans and necessities, is thoroughly conversant with all the plans of the General, and not only approves them, but will sustain him in their execution. A little while will develop the fact that the McClellan anecdote is no myth, but that it has been surely, however slowly, straining the rebellion, and is now nearly ready to break the death blow. The abolition agitators in Congress don't see this fact, but the rebel leaders are painfully aware of it. When the rebel shall be struck, and the censorship of the press removed, so that the whole story may be told, the truth will out and the country will recognize the consummate skill that planned and the unflinching energy that executed the splendid programme. The censorship of the press was an invention of the rebels, and it is now being removed.

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